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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SCOTT KOLLER, an individual, on behalf
of himself, the general public and those
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

DEOLEO USA, INC.; and MED FOODS,
INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLA-
TION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS
LEGAL REMEDIES ACT; FALSE ADVER-
TISING; BREACH OF CONTRACT;
BREACH OF THE COVENANT OF GOOD
FAITH AND FAIR DEALING; FRAUD, DE-
CEIT, AND/OR MISREPRESENTATION;
AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Scott Koller, by and through his counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint against
 2 Defendants Deoleo USA, Inc. and Med Foods, Inc., on behalf of himself and those similarly
 3 situated, for violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, false advertising, unfair trade
 4 practices, breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and fraud,
 5 deceit and/or misrepresentation. The following allegations are based upon information and belief,
 6 including the investigation of Plaintiff's counsel, unless stated otherwise.

7 INTRODUCTION

- 8 1. This case concerns Defendants' false and deceptive marketing and sale of olive oil.
 - 9 a. First, Defendants identically represent that all of their olive oil products are
 10 **"IMPORTED FROM ITALY."** This leads consumers to reasonably believe that
 11 Defendants' olive oil products are made from olives grown, or at a minimum
 12 pressed, in Italy. In truth, Defendants' olive oil is made from olives that are not
 13 grown, or even pressed, in Italy. Rather, Defendants' olive oil is pressed (from
 14 olives grown) in other countries, and (at best) is trucked or shipped to Italy, bottled
 15 and then exported.
 - 16 b. Second, Defendants label their products as a particular grade of olive oil, namely
 17 **"Extra Virgin" Olive Oil.** This representation is also false and misleading
 18 because, among other things, Defendants mix refined oil in with their extra virgin
 19 olive oil and/or bottle their olive oil in clear, non-ultraviolet protective bottles.
 20 The use of clear bottles exposes the oil to sunlight and heat and causes chemical
 21 reactions inside the oil and causes it to oxidize, degrade and degenerate. These
 22 inferior bottles, which are used by Defendants for all of their extra virgin olive oil,
 23 do not preserve the oil as "extra virgin." Rather, the oil degrades during shipping
 24 and while it sits on retailer shelves. Even if the oil is "extra virgin" at the time of
 25 bottling, Defendants know tha the oil will not qualify (and cannot be defined) as
 26 "extra virgin" at the time it is sold to consumers. Defendants' deception is
 27 compounded by providing a **"Best if Used By"** date on each bottle that is
 28 approximately 18 months to 2 years after the date of bottling, even though they

1 know that the oil sold in their defective bottles will not be “extra virgin” through
2 the period specified.

3 **PARTIES**

4 2. Scott Koller (“Plaintiff”) is, and at all times alleged in this Class Action Complaint
5 was, an individual and a resident of Brentwood, California.

6 3. Defendant Deoleo USA, Inc. (“Deoleo USA”) is a corporation incorporated under
7 the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business in Houston, Texas.
8 Deoleo USA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deoleo S.A.

9 4. Defendant Med Foods, Inc. (“Med Foods”) is a corporation incorporated under the
10 laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business in Houston, Texas. Med
11 Foods is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deoleo S.A.

12 5. The Parties identified in paragraphs 3 - 4 of this Class Action Complaint are
13 collectively referred to hereafter as “Defendants.”

14 6. At all times herein mentioned, each of the Defendants was the agent, servant,
15 representative, officer, director, partner or employee of the other Defendants and, in doing the
16 things herein alleged, was acting within the scope and course of his/her/its authority as such
17 agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner or employee, and with the permission and
18 consent of each Defendant.

19 7. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were members of,
20 and engaged in, a joint venture, partnership and common enterprise, and acting within the course
21 and scope of, and in pursuance of, said joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

22 8. At all times herein mentioned, the acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of
23 them, concurred and contributed to the various acts and omissions of each and all of the other
24 Defendants in proximately causing the injuries and damages as herein alleged.

25 9. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, ratified each and
26 every act or omission complained of herein. At all times herein mentioned, the Defendants, and
27 each of them, aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all of the other Defendants in
28 proximately causing the damages, and other injuries, as herein alleged.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because the matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which at least one member of the class (Plaintiff) is a citizen of a State different from the Defendants.

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the Defendants because they regularly conduct and/or solicit business in, engage in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derive substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to persons in this District and in this State.

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the State of California, including this District. Defendants, in fact, sell more olive oil in the State of California than in any other state in the United States.

13. In accordance with California Civil Code Section 1780(d), Plaintiff concurrently files herewith a declaration establishing that, in or around October of 2013, he purchased a bottle of Bertolli extra virgin olive oil in Brentwood, California. (Plaintiff's declaration is attached hereto as Exhibit A.)

14. Plaintiff accordingly alleges that jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. The Defendants

15. Med Foods and Deoleo USA are importers, marketers and sellers of Mediterranean food products in the United States.

16. Med Foods and Deoleo USA are wholly owned subsidiaries of Deoleo S.A., which claims to be the "No. 1 olive oil company in the world."

17. Defendants import, market and sell, in the United States, three brands of olive oil: Bertolli, Carapelli, and Carbonell.

18. Defendants contend that they systematically document and certify the origin and production of all of the olive oil that they sell. They specifically state: "we are able to trace our

1 products from the grove to the shelf. This ensures quality and consistency at every stage of
2 production.”

3 **B. Defendants’ False and Deceptive Product Packaging**

4 19. This case concerns Defendants’ marketing and sale of their Bertolli and Carapelli
5 brand olive oil products. The specific products as issue in this case are:

- 6 a. Bertolli Extra Virgin Olive Oil;
- 7 b. Bertolli Organic Extra Virgin Olive Oil;
- 8 c. Bertolli Classico Olive Oil;
- 9 d. Bertolli Extra Light Tasting Olive Oil;
- 10 e. Carapelli Il Numerato Extra Virgin Olive Oil;
- 11 f. Carapelli Organic Extra Virgin Olive Oil; and
- 12 g. Carapelli Extra Light in Taste Olive Oil.

13 These products are collectively referred to as the “Mock Italian Products” or simply the
14 “Products.”

15 20. The subset of the Products that are marketed and sold as “Extra Virgin Olive
16 Oil”—namely those listed in subparagraphs (a), (b), (e), and (f)—are collectively referred to
17 herein as the “Mock EVOO Products.”

18 21. This case focuses on Defendants’ representations (1) on all the Mock Italian
19 Products that the oil is “**IMPORTED FROM ITALY**” and (2) on all the Mock EVOO Products
20 that the oil qualifies (or is graded) as “**EXTRA VIRGIN**.”

21 22. Through Defendants’ use of intentional misrepresentations and selective omission,
22 each of the above representations deceives and misleads consumers.

- 23 a. First, by stating “IMPORTED FROM ITALY,” Defendants lead consumers to
24 believe that these Products are made from Italian olives or, at a minimum, are
25 pressed in Italy. This is false and deceptive. In fact, none of the Mock Italian
26 Products are made wholly (or even predominantly) from olives grown in Italy.
27 Nor are all (or even most) of the source olives pressed in Italy. Rather, the Mock
28 Italian Products are made from oil pressed in many different countries, trucked or

shipped to Italy, mixed with oil from other countries, bottled and then exported.

- b. Second, Defendants mislead and deceive consumers by representing (and labelling) the Mock EVOO Products as “EXTRA VIRGIN”—i.e., the highest grade/quality of olive oil—when they know that the oil did not qualify as extra virgin at time of bottling or that, at a minimum, due to their use of substandard, clear (non-light protective) bottles, unprotected transport methods and storage procedures, the oil will degrade such that it will not qualify as (or can be defined as) “extra virgin” olive oil at the time of sale and/or well before the “best by” date. All of Defendants’ Mock EVOO Products are deceptively misbranded.

(1) Defendants’ False Origin Representations

23. Part 134, Chapter 1 of Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations sets forth regulations implementing the country of origin marking requirements and exceptions of section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), together with certain marking provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

24. 19 C.F.R. § 134.46 requires that:

In any case in which...the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced appear on an imported article or its container, and those words, letters or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article, there shall appear legibly and permanently in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by “Made in,” “Product of,” or other words of similar meaning.

25. All of Defendants’ Mock Italian Products are marketed with labels in bold font that state “IMPORTED FROM ITALY,” when the oil is, in fact, the product of countries other than Italy. Yet, Defendants, in violation of 19 C.F.R. § 134.46, do not include on the Mock Italian Products, “in close proximity” to the “IMPORTED FROM ITALY” representation, any indication of the true country of origin of the olive oil preceded by “Made in,” “Product of,” or other words of similar meaning. Instead, Defendants state only on the back of the Mock Italian Products, in much smaller font, the notation: “Product contains select high quality [olive oils] from the countries indicated by the letters below. I=Italy, GR=Greece, E=Spain, TU=Tunisia, MA=Morocco, CL=Chile, AG=Argentina, AU=Australia” along with a dot matrix print of one or

1 more country codes.

2 26. The United States Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) has also
3 promulgated regulations governing misbranding of food and providing that food is misbranded if
4 its label expresses or implies a geographical origin of the food or any ingredient of the food
5 except when such representation is “[a] truthful representation of geographical origin.” *See* 21
6 CFR § 101.18. Because the “IMPORTED FROM ITALY” representation is not truthful,
7 Defendants’ labels violate 21 CFR § 101.18, which has been independently adopted as part of the
8 Sherman Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, California Health and Safety Code (“Cal. Health & Saf.
9 Code”) § 109875, *et. seq.* *See* Cal. Health & Saf. Code §§ 110100(a), 110380, 110505 (adopting
10 FDA standards).

11 27. Though Defendants may contend that in some instances the Products contain some
12 olive oil from Italy, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), Department of Homeland
13 Security, has consistently held that a manufacturer cannot claim that a product is “from” a
14 particular country if it merely blends some product from that country with the same product from
15 another country, as that process does not constitute a “substantial transformation” of the product
16 from the other country which would justify a “country of origin” claim based on the
17 manufacturing location. With specific regard to olive oil, in HQ 560944, dated April 27, 1998,
18 CBP determined that the blending of Spanish olive oil with Italian olive oil in Italy does not result
19 in a “substantial transformation” of the Spanish product that would allow it to become an Italian
20 product.

21 28. The country of origin claims Defendants make on the Mock Italian Product bottles
22 mislead consumers, as they misled Plaintiff, by prominently making an Italian origin claim on the
23 front of the bottle, while placing in small print on the back of the bottle, cryptic information as to
24 the actual non-Italian origin of the olive oil. The disclaimer on the back of the bottle does not
25 lessen Defendants’ deception because, as the Ninth Circuit has stated, “reasonable
26 consumers...should [not] be expected to look beyond misleading representations on the front of
27 the box to discover the truth from the...small print on the side of the box.” *Williams v. Gerber*
28 *Products Co.*, 552 F.3d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 2008).

(2) Defendants’ False “Extra Virgin” Representations

29. “Extra Virgin” olive oil is widely understood to mean the best (or highest) grade/quality of olive oil. The term “Extra Virgin” is defined by the International Olive Council (“IOC”),¹ the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), and the State of California, the United States’ largest domestic olive oil producer. The IOC, USDA, and State of California established chemistry and sensory standards for “extra virgin” olive oil. Under each of these standards, “extra virgin” olive oil must have zero sensory defects and greater than zero fruitiness. Defendants’ Mock EVOO Products inevitably fail each of these standards for “extra virgin” olive oil at the time of sale to consumers and/or prior to the “best by” date on the bottle.

30. The IOC defines “Extra Virgin Olive Oil” as: virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.8 grams per 100 grams. The IOC utilizes a protocol for its sensory testing, which includes, but is not limited to, perception, sensation, and sensitivity.

31. Since 1948, the USDA has regulated olive oil grades and, like the IOC, utilizes both chemical and sensory standards to determine quality. USDA standards define “U.S. Extra Virgin Olive Oil” as: virgin olive oil which has excellent flavor and odor (median of defects equal to zero and median of fruitiness greater than zero) and a free fatty acid content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.8 grams per 100 grams. The USDA additionally requires that the oil meets the additional requirements outlined in the United States Standards for Grades of Olive Oil and Olive-Pomace Oil, 75 FR 22363 (April 28, 2010), which sets forth the criteria to ascertain the grades of the oil using both chemical and sensory standards.

32. The State of California defines “Extra Virgin Olive Oil” as: “virgin olive oil that has excellent flavor and odor expressed as a median of defects equal to zero and a median of

¹ The IOC — an intergovernmental organization based in Madrid, Spain, with 16 member states plus the European Union — promotes olive oil around the world by tracking production, defining quality standards, and monitoring authenticity. The IOC officially governs 95% of international production and holds great influence over the rest. The USDA’s olive oil standards are generally based upon the IOC’s standards.

1 fruitiness greater than zero, has a free fatty acid content, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than
 2 0.8 grams per 100 grams oil, has a peroxide value of not more than 20 milliequivalent peroxide
 3 oxygen per kilogram oil and meets the additional chemical and sensory requirements for ‘United
 4 States Extra Virgin Olive Oil’ outlined in the United States Standards for Grades of Olive Oil and
 5 Olive-Pomace Oil published in the Federal Register that are in effect on October 25, 2010.” Cal.
 6 Health & Safety Code §§ 112877(a).²

7 33. In March of 2014, Plaintiff’s counsel had several bottles of Defendants’ Mock
 8 EVOO Products tested by an independent, IOC-accredited laboratory and organoleptic evaluation
 9 panel. Each bottle was purchased at well-known California retail stores, packed, and immediately
 10 shipped to that testing firm for analysis. The olive oil was tested prior to the “best by” date
 11 indicated by Defendants on the bottles.

12 34. The IOC-accredited laboratory and organoleptic evaluation panel determined that,
 13 contrary to Defendants’ representations, none of the bottles of olive oil tested contained oil that
 14 qualified as “extra virgin” under the IOC, USDA, or State of California definitions.

15 35. Defendants participated in the development of the IOC standards and are well
 16 aware of what they require. Indeed, Defendants have influenced the rule-making within the IOC
 17 to make it easier for Defendants to meet the “extra virgin” requirements. Nevertheless, as shown
 18 by the testing, by the IOC-accredited laboratory and organoleptic evaluation panel, the oil they
 19 sold to Plaintiff, and class members, still does not satisfy those standards.

20 36. Defendants know, or should have known, that the Mock EVOO Products they sell
 21 and market, and which are labeled as “extra virgin,” do not meet the state, national, or
 22 international standards for “extra virgin” when sold to consumers and/or during the entire “best
 23 by” period indicated on the bottles.

24
 25 ² Other states similarly define “extra virgin.” *See, e.g.*, Connecticut (Regs. Conn. State Agencies
 26 § 21a-100-8 (stating “‘extra virgin olive oil’ means virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, ex-
 27 pressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.8 grams per hundred grams.”)); New York (N.Y. Agric.
 28 & Mkts. Law § 204-a stating “‘extra virgin olive oil’ means virgin olive oil which has a free acid-
 ity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.8 grams per hundred grams.”)); Oregon (ORS
 2011 vol. 13, § 616716 (adopting USDA standard).)

37. Defendants have been aware of the fact that their olive oils do not meet the quality of “extra virgin” since at least June of 2010, when the University of California at Davis’ Olive Oil Center released its report entitled “Tests indicate that imported ‘extra virgin’ olive oil often fails international and USDA standards” (the “Report”). The Report³ evaluated olive oils, including those sold by Defendants, based on standards and testing methods established by the IOC and USDA, as well as several newer standards and testing methods adopted in Germany and Australia. The Report went on to note that the “samples failed extra virgin standards for reasons that include one or more of the following:

- oxidation by exposure to elevated temperatures, light, and/or aging;
- adulteration with cheaper refined olive oil;
- poor quality oil made from damaged and overripe olives, processing flaws, and/or improper oil storage.”

38. With specific regard to the Bertolli brand olive oil that was tested, the Report found that all three samples tested by UC Davis failed the chemical analysis and sensory assessment.

39. It is a well-known in the olive oil industry that all olive oil must be stored in a cool and dark environment to preserve “extra virgin” qualities. Heat and light cause chemical reactions inside the oil and causes it to degenerate into undesirable chemical products, thereby adulterating and degrading the oil. For example, a 2007 study by researchers at the National Agricultural Research Foundation, Institute of Technology of Agricultural Products, Greece and the Higher Technical Educational School, Department of Food Science, Thessaloniki, Greece, which Defendants are aware of, concluded that olive oil exposed to light had significantly lower tocopherol, carotenoid and chlorophyll contents than did the same oils kept in the dark. Overall, the results obtained showed that the shelf life of the oils exposed to light is shorter than that of oils kept in the dark, and that after only *two months* of exposure to light the oils examined could no longer be considered as “extra virgin.”

³ The tests relied upon in the Report were conducted by scientists at UC Davis and at the Australian Oils Research Laboratory, a governmental research center accredited by the IOC (the “Australian Laboratory”).

40. Defendants continue to pack their olive oil in clear bottles and do not take steps to adequately protect the Mock EVOO Products from light degradation once they reach stores. Indeed, Defendants do not have a policy for removing the Mock EVOO Products from store shelves after they have become degraded by light or other conditions. Further, Defendants indicate a “best by” date on the Mock EVOO Products that is eighteen months to two years after the oil is bottled – well beyond the two months it takes oil exposed to light to degrade such that it is no longer “extra virgin.” Defendants’ know that the Mock EVOO Products are not “extra virgin” when they are sold to consumers and/or through the entire “best by” period indicated the bottles, but they label and price the oil as “extra virgin” and include the “best by” date even though they know it to be untrue.

C. Defendants Compound Their Deception With Targeted Marketing and Advertising Campaigns

41. Over the past twenty years, extra virgin olive oil has become increasingly popular among consumers. The media has reported extensively on the health benefits of olive oil, with numerous media outlets covering studies suggesting that olive oil can lower cholesterol and risks of cancer. Often these articles advise consumers that *extra virgin* olive oil is healthier than other kinds of olive oil. *See, e.g.* <http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2013/09/30/226844915/to-get-the-benefits-of-olive-oil-fresh-may-be-best> and <http://www.mindbodygreen.com/0-12906/6-great-reasons-to-fall-in-love-with-olive-oil.html>, last accessed April 21, 2014.

42. Because real extra virgin olive oil has a distinct flavor profile, chefs and food writers often recommend it for cooking over regular olive oil. Its popularity surged over the last two decades, in part, because of the popularity of the Food Network channel, and the fact that many chefs appearing on that channel recommend it. For example, Rachel Ray, a well known celebrity chef famous for easy to prepare meals, uses extra virgin olive oil so frequently in her television programs that she was credited with coining the “EVOO” acronym. *See* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rachael_Ray, last accessed April 21, 2014. Giada De Laurentiis, another popular Food Network host and celebrity chef, uses Italian extra virgin olive oil in her recipes, and regularly advises viewers and home cooks to buy *Italian extra virgin olive oil* in

1 order to recreate her Italian dishes at home. Mario Batali, a former Food Network chef, cookbook
2 author, and current host of a popular daytime talk show, The Chew, has stated in his cookbooks
3 and in numerous television programs that the best olive oil in the world comes from Italy. He
4 accordingly counsels consumers to only use extra virgin olive oil from Italy when cooking.

5 43. Extra virgin olive oil is so frequently recommended by chefs that a search for
6 “extra virgin olive oil” on www.foodnetwork.com, the website operated by the Food Network,
7 brings up more than 8,500 recipes that call for extra virgin olive oil as an ingredient in the recipe.
8 <http://www.foodnetwork.com/search/search->
9 [results.recipes.html?searchTerm=%22extra+virgin+olive+oil%22&lastFilter=tab&_charset_=UT](http://www.foodnetwork.com/search/search-results.recipes.html?searchTerm=%22extra+virgin+olive+oil%22&lastFilter=tab&_charset_=UTF-8)
10 F-8, last accessed April 21, 2014. Other popular recipe websites, such as allrecipes.com and
11 epicurious.com similarly feature thousands of recipes calling for “extra virgin olive oil.”

12 44. Defendants unfairly and unlawfully attempt to capitalize on consumers’ desire for
13 Italian and extra virgin olive oil. Defendants, in fact, have employed a variety of long-term
14 marketing and advertising campaigns and strategies to deceive consumers into believing that that
15 the Mock Italian Products are Italian and the Mock EVOO Products are high quality extra virgin
16 olive oil. For example, Defendants have a partnership with a popular Italian celebrity chef Fabio
17 Viviani, who they have named as their “brand ambassador.” Viviani has designed recipes and
18 cooking videos for Defendants’ consumers to encourage them to use the (more expensive) “Extra
19 Virgin Olive Oil” in recipes, particularly those for Italian food.

20 45. Defendants also rely on social media to further their deception. For example, they
21 operate a Facebook page—<https://www.facebook.com/BertolliOliveOil/>— that features pictures
22 of Italy. The additionally inform their consumers, again falsely, that Defendants’ Mock Italian
23 Products are “made in a small town near Milan.”



Debbie Gordon

Where is Bertolli Oil made, I am going to Italy and was wondering where

Like · Comment · January 14 at 9:04pm



Write a comment...



Bertolli Olive Oil Hi Debbie, Bertolli Olive Oil is made in a small town near Milan. Milan is a beautiful city, rich with history, culture and fashion. Enjoy your trip to Italy!

Like · Reply · January 14 at 9:18pm



Bertolli Olive Oil

7 hours ago

The Easter holidays are coming! Where will you be going to try International cuisine?



Like · Comment · Share

46. Defendants also maintain a Twitter account, which also falsely advertises to consumers that their olive oils are from Lucca, Italy:



TWEETS
1,602

FOLLOWING
1,494

FOLLOWERS
11.3K



Follow

47. Because of the false and misleading country of origin claims, Defendants are able

1 to charge, and consumers pay, a higher price for the Mock Italian Products than would exist if
 2 those products were labelled in a truthful, non-deceptive manner. Oil that is perceived to be
 3 Italian commands a higher price in the market than oil from other countries in Europe, North
 4 Africa and the Middle East which are the true source of the olives and oil in the Mock Italian
 5 Products. Because of the false “extra virgin” claims, Defendants are able to charge, and
 6 consumers pay, a higher price for the Mock EVOO Products than would exist if those products
 7 were labelled in a truthful, non-deceptive manner. Oil that is perceived to be extra virgin
 8 commands a higher price in the market than oil that is of lower grades, such as ordinary olive oil.
 9 When the oil in the Mock EVOO Products is sufficiently degraded, it would not even be salable
 10 as a food item as it would not meet standards for human consumption.

11 **D. Defendants’ Conduct Differs From That Of Its Competitors**

12 **(1) Defendants’ Competitors’ Disclosures Related to the Origin of Their Products**

13 48. Unlike Defendants who claim their Products are “IMPORTED FROM ITALY,”
 14 certain of their competitors state that their olive oil products are “PACKED IN ITALY” or
 15 “BOTTLED IN ITALY” or make no claim on the front of the package about the place of
 16 manufacture. For example, one of Defendants’ competitors in the olive oil market is Violi brand
 17 olive oil. Violi sells its olive oil for lower prices than Defendants’ comparable products. It states
 18 “PACKED IN ITALY” on its bottles. Trader Joe’s bottles of olive oil, which the company also
 19 sells for a lower cost than Defendants’ olive oils, too state “PACKED IN ITALY.” Other of
 20 Defendants’ olive oil competitors, including Rizzoli, state on bottles that the olive oil is
 21 “BOTTLED IN ITALY.” Other companies, such as Star brand olive oil, make no reference on
 22 the front of the package of the geographic origin of their olive oil, unless the oil is, in fact, made
 23 from olives that are grown and pressed in that country, state or region. Other of Defendants’
 24 competitors, like Pompeian olive oil, simply state, on the primary label panel, that the olive oil is
 25 “IMPORTED” without reference to any geographical region.

26 **(2) Defendants’ Competitors Use Bottles Better Designed to Prevent Degradation** 27 **of Their Olive Oil**

28 49. Unlike Defendants, many of their competitors bottle their olive oils in bottles that

are designed to better maintain the quality of the oil inside the bottles. For example, California Olive Ranch olive oils are bottled in green glass to prevent exposure to light. Castillo de Piñar Olive Oil is bottled in violet glass bottles, which preserve the “organoleptic qualities” of the company’s olive oils. And, Colavita, a large manufacturer of olive oil, and one of Defendants’ main competitors, bottles its olive oil in dark greenish glass. Indeed, following the release of the results of the UC Davis Report, Colavita, unlike Defendants, made the decision to change to dark glass bottles, even if it cost them more and reduced sales. Its CEO, Enrico Colavita, stated: “Even if consumers want to see the color of the olive oil, we are moving to all dark bottles.” *See* <http://www.oliveoiltimes.com/olive-oil-basics/world/colavita-davis-olive-oil-study/7186> (last visited, April 21, 2014.)

PLAINTIFF’S EXPERIENCE

50. In or around October of 2013, Plaintiff desired to purchase imported extra virgin olive oil from Italy.

51. Prior to purchasing Defendants’ Bertolli brand extra virgin olive, Plaintiff reviewed the packaging to satisfy himself that he was purchasing extra virgin olive oil from Italy. Plaintiff specifically reviewed Defendants’ statements on the package that the product was “extra virgin” and “Imported from Italy.” Plaintiff relied on Defendants’ affirmative disclosures to believe he was purchasing olive oil that was both extra virgin and made from olives that were grown and pressed in Italy. Plaintiff also relied on Defendants’ failure to adequately disclose that by “Imported from Italy” it meant that it was “packed” or “bottled” in Italy and that it was not either pressed in or made (exclusively) from olives that had been grown in Italy.

52. Plaintiff purchased Defendants’ Bertolli extra virgin olive oil from a Safeway supermarket in Brentwood, California for approximately \$12.00. The bottle of olive oil he purchased was marked “Best Used By” March 31, 2015.

53. Plaintiff later learned that the product he purchased was not extra virgin. Plaintiff also later learned that the product he purchased was not made from olives grown and pressed in Italy. Had Defendants not misrepresented (by omission and commission) the true nature of the olive oil, Plaintiff would not have purchased Defendants’ product or, at a very minimum, he

1 would have paid less for the product that he purchased.

2 54. Plaintiff intends to make additional purchases of olive oil, including brands that
3 are or may be owned by Defendants. Plaintiff has no way to determine prior to his purchases
4 whether oil sold by Defendants was actually made wholly or substantially from olives grown
5 and/or pressed in Italy and whether oils labelled “extra virgin” actually meet the standards of that
6 grade. Thus, in the absence of the injunctive relief requested in this Complaint, Plaintiff is likely
7 to be deceived in the future and to suffer additional harm.

8 CLASS ALLEGATIONS

9 55. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants on behalf of himself and all others
10 similarly situated, as a class action pursuant to Rule 23, section 382 of the California Code of
11 Civil Procedure and section 1781 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiff seeks to represent the
12 following groups of similarly situated persons, defined as follows:

13 All persons who, between May 23, 2010 and the present, purchased, in Cali-
14 fornia, any of Defendants’ Mock Italian Products (the “California Italian
Class”);

15 All persons who, between May 23, 2010 and the present, purchased, in the
16 United States, any of Defendants’ Mock EVOO Products (the “EVOO
Class”); and

17 All members of the EVOO Class who made a Mock EVOO Product purchase
18 in California (the “California EVOO Subclass”).

19 56. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
20 against Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23, California Code of Civil Procedure
21 section 382 and section 1781 of the California Civil Code because there is a well-defined
22 community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

23 57. Numerosity: Plaintiff does not know the exact size of the classes or subclass, but
24 it is estimated that each is composed of more than 100 persons. The persons are so numerous that
25 the joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action
26 rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the courts.

27 58. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law
28 and fact to the potential classes and subclass because each class and subclass member’s claim
derives from the deceptive, unlawful and/or unfair statements and omissions that led Defendants’

1 customers to believe that the Products were (or at a minimum contained olives) from Italy, and/or
2 extra virgin. The common questions of law and fact predominate over individual questions, as
3 proof of a common or single set of facts will establish the right of each member of the classes and
4 subclass to recover. Among the common questions of law and fact are:

5 a) Whether Defendants' Products were pressed in Italy and/or made from Italian
6 olives;

7 b) Whether Defendants' Mock EVOO Products qualify as "extra virgin olive oil" as
8 that term is commonly understood and/or legally defined;

9 c) Whether Defendants unfairly, unlawfully and/or deceptively failed to inform class
10 members that their Products were not Italian or "extra virgin," as of the purchase date and/or the
11 "best used by" date on the labels;

12 d) Whether Defendants misled class members by, *inter alia*, representing that their
13 Products were "Imported from Italy" and "Extra Virgin" Olive Oil;

14 e) Whether Defendants' advertising and marketing regarding their Products sold to
15 class members was likely to deceive class members or was unfair;

16 f) Whether Defendants' bottles for distributing the Mock EVOO Products were
17 inadequate or defective to preserve the "extra virgin" quality of the oil;

18 g) Whether Defendants engaged in the alleged conduct knowingly, recklessly, or
19 negligently;

20 h) The amount of revenues and profits Defendants received and/or the amount of
21 monies or other obligations lost by class members as a result of such wrongdoing;

22 i) Whether class members are entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief and, if
23 so, what is the nature of such relief; and

24 j) Whether class members are entitled to payment of actual, incidental,
25 consequential, exemplary and/or statutory damages plus interest thereon, and if so, what is the
26 nature of such relief.

27 59. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class and subclass members
28 because, in California in October of 2013, he purchased one of the Products, namely Defendants'

1 Bertolli Extra Virgin Olive Oil, in reliance on Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions that
2 it was "extra virgin" and "Imported from Italy." Thus, Plaintiff and the class members sustained
3 the same injuries and damages arising out of Defendants' conduct in violation of the law. The
4 injuries and damages of each class member were caused directly by Defendants' wrongful
5 conduct in violation of law as alleged.

6 60. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all class
7 members because it is in his best interests to prosecute the claims alleged herein to obtain full
8 compensation due to him for the unfair and illegal conduct of which he complains. Plaintiff also
9 has no interests that are in conflict with or antagonistic to the interests of class and subclass
10 members. Plaintiff has retained highly competent and experienced class action attorneys to
11 represent his interests and that of the classes and subclass. By prevailing on his own claim,
12 Plaintiff will establish Defendants' liability to all class and subclass members. Plaintiff and his
13 counsel have the necessary financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class
14 action, and Plaintiff and counsel are aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to the class and
15 subclass members and are determined to diligently discharge those duties by vigorously seeking
16 the maximum possible recovery for class members.

17 61. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by
18 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the
19 classes and subclass will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for the Defendants
20 and result in the impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through
21 actions to which they were not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of
22 similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously,
23 efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous
24 individual actions would engender. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual
25 member of the class may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation
26 would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs
27 done to them, while an important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class
28 action.

62. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

63. Plaintiff does not plead, and hereby disclaims, causes of action under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) and regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. If failure to do so would cause any of his claims to be preempted, Plaintiff also disclaims causes of action under the Tariff Act and regulations promulgated by the USDA, IOC and/or CBP. Plaintiff relies on these regulations only to the extent such laws and regulations have been separately enacted as state law or regulations or provide a predicate basis of liability under the state and common laws cited in the following causes of action.

PLAINTIFF’S FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et. seq.*)
On Behalf of Himself and the California Italian Class and the California EVOO Subclass**

64. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

65. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et. seq.* (“CLRA”).

66. Defendants’ actions, representations and conduct have violated, and continue to violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or which have resulted, in the sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

67. Plaintiff and other California Subclass members are “consumers” as that term is defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

68. The Products that Plaintiff (and others similarly situated class members) purchased from Defendants were “goods” within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(a).

69. By engaging in the actions, representations and conduct set forth in this Class Action Complaint, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, § 1770(a)(2), § 1770(a)(4), § 1770(a)(5), § 1770(a)(7), and § 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA. In violation of California Civil Code § 1770(a)(2), Defendants’ acts and practices constitute improper representations regarding the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the goods they sold, namely that their “source”

1 is “Italy” and that they meet the “certification” as “extra virgin” . In violation of California Civil
 2 Code §1770(a)(4), Defendants’ acts and practices constitute improper representations
 3 representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with goods or service, namely
 4 that the origin is Italy. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(5), Defendants’ acts and
 5 practices constitute improper representations that the goods they sell have sponsorship, approval,
 6 characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities, which they do not have, namely that they
 7 contain Italian and/or extra virgin olive oil. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(7),
 8 Defendants’ acts and practices constitute improper representations that the goods they sell are of a
 9 particular standard, quality, or grade, namely “extra virgin” and “Italian” when they are of
 10 another. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(9), Defendants have advertised goods or
 11 services with intent not to sell them as advertised.

12 70. Specifically, Defendants’ acts and practices led customers to falsely believe that
 13 that their Mock Italian Products were Italian and their Mock EVOO Products were extra virgin
 14 when they knew all such representations to be false and/or misleading. Plaintiff requests that this
 15 Court enjoin Defendants from continuing to employ the unlawful methods, acts and practices
 16 alleged herein pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(2). If Defendants are not restrained
 17 from engaging in these types of practices in the future, Plaintiff and the other members of the
 18 California Products Class and California EVOO Subclass will continue to suffer harm.

19 71. CLRA § 1782 NOTICE. **Irrespective of any representations to the contrary in**
 20 **this Class Action Complaint, Plaintiff specifically disclaims, at this time, any request for**
 21 **damages under any provision of the CLRA.** Plaintiff, however, hereby provides Defendants
 22 with notice and demand that within thirty (30) days from that date, Defendants correct, repair,
 23 replace or otherwise rectify the unlawful, unfair, false and/or deceptive practices complained of
 24 herein. Defendants’ failure to do so will result in Plaintiff amending this Class Action Complaint
 25 to seek, pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3), on behalf of himself and those similarly
 26 situated class members, compensatory damages, punitive damages and restitution of any ill-gotten
 27 gains due to Defendants’ acts and practices.

28 72. Plaintiff also requests that this Court award him his costs and reasonable attorneys’

1 fees pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(d).

2 **PLAINTIFF'S SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
 3 **(False Advertising, Business and Professions Code § 17500, *et. seq.* ("FAL"))**
 4 **On Behalf Of Himself and the California Italian Class and the California EVOO Subclass**

5 73. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
 6 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

7 74. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but within three (3) years
 8 preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Defendants made untrue, false, deceptive
 9 and/or misleading statements in connection with the advertising and marketing of their Products.

10 75. Defendants made representations and statements (by omission and commission)
 11 that led reasonable customers to believe that they were purchasing olive oil that (1) originated in
 12 Italy and (2) was "extra virgin" grade or quality at the time of sale and up until the "best used by"
 13 date on the bottle. Defendants deceptively failed to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated,
 14 that their Mock Italian Products did not actually originate in Italy, and that the Mock EVOO
 15 Products did not quality as "extra virgin" at the time of sale and/or up until the "best used by"
 16 date.

17 76. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants' false,
 18 misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices, including each of the
 19 misrepresentations and omissions set forth in paragraphs 1, 21-47 and 55, above. Had Plaintiff
 20 and those similarly situated been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by
 21 Defendants, they would have acted differently by, without limitation, refraining from purchasing
 22 Defendants' Products, paying less for them or purchasing smaller quantities.

23 77. Defendants' acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

24 78. Defendants engaged in these false, misleading and deceptive advertising and
 25 marketing practices to increase their profits. Accordingly, Defendants have engaged in false
 26 advertising, as defined and prohibited by section 17500, *et. seq.*, of the California Business and
 27 Professions Code.

28 79. The aforementioned practices, which Defendants used, and continue to use, to
 their significant financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful

1 advantage over Defendants' competitors as well as injury to the general public.

2 80. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as
3 necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendants from
4 Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the false, misleading and
5 deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

6 81. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit
7 Defendants from continuing to engage in the false, misleading and deceptive advertising and
8 marketing practices complained of herein. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in
9 part, within three (3) years preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

10 82. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a
11 declaration that the above-described practices constitute false, misleading and deceptive
12 advertising, and injunctive relief restraining Defendants from engaging in any such advertising
13 and marketing practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendants, unless and until enjoined
14 and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to Plaintiff and the
15 general public and the loss of money and property in that the Defendants will continue to violate
16 the laws of California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of
17 future violations will require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek
18 legal redress in order to recover monies paid to Defendants to which Defendants are not entitled.
19 Plaintiff, those similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate
20 remedy at law to ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions Code
21 alleged to have been violated herein.

22 83. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of
23 the California Products Class and the California EVOO Subclass have suffered, and continue to
24 suffer, injury in fact and have lost money and/or property as a result of such false, deceptive and
25 misleading advertising in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the
26 jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

27 **PLAINTIFF'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
28

(Breach of Contract)

On Behalf of Himself and the EVOO Class (and the California EVOO Subclass)

84. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

85. In October of 2013, Plaintiff entered into a contract with Defendants for the purchase of Defendants' Bertolli Extra Virgin Olive Oil that was best used by March 31, 2015.

86. The terms of the contract were contained on the labels of the olive oil and specified, *inter alia*, that Defendants' olive oil was "extra virgin" and that it would remain so for approximately eighteen months. Persons similarly situated to Plaintiff entered into contracts with the same language, other than varying best by dates, when purchasing olive oil from Defendants.

87. Defendants breached the contract by providing to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, olive oil that, due to Defendants' low quality, defective bottles, was not "extra virgin" at the time of purchase and/or would not remain "extra virgin" (i.e., best in flavor and quality) for the period stated.

88. As a direct and proximate result of the breaches set forth herein, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered, and continue to suffer, damages in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which are in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PLAINTIFF'S FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)
On Behalf of Himself and the California EVOO Subclass

89. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

90. The written agreement entered into between Plaintiff and Defendants included an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The same implied covenant existed in the agreement between Defendants and the members of the California EVOO Subclass, as they made their purchases in California.

91. Defendant breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by knowingly and intentionally providing to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, olive oil that, due to Defendants' low quality, defective bottles, was not "extra virgin" at the time of sale and/or would not remain "extra virgin" (i.e., best in flavor and quality) for the period stated.

1 92. As a direct and proximate result of the breaches set forth herein, Plaintiff, and
 2 those similarly situated, have suffered, and continue to suffer, damages in an amount which will
 3 be proven at trial, but which are in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

4 **PLAINTIFF'S FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
 (Fraud, Deceit and/or Misrepresentation)

5 **On Behalf of Himself and the EVOO Class (and the California EVOO Subclass)**

6 93. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
 7 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

8 94. In or around October of 2013, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively led
 9 Plaintiff to believe that Defendants' olive oil was of a certain quality or grade—i.e., extra
 10 virgin—when it was sold and would maintain its quality until March of 2015 (the “best used by”
 11 date). Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff that: (a) the olive oil did not qualify as “extra virgin”
 12 at the time of sale, (b) due to their use of defective and low-quality bottle, the olive oil's quality
 13 would degrade; (c) the olive oil would not qualify as “extra virgin” up until the “best by” date;
 14 and/or (d) the olive oil would not maintain the “extra virgin” flavor and quality until the “best by”
 15 date.

16 95. These omissions were material at the time they were made. They concerned
 17 material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether to purchase
 18 Defendants' olive oil.

19 96. Defendants made identical misrepresentations and omissions to members of the
 20 EVOO Class regarding Defendants' Products.

21 97. In not so informing Plaintiff and the members of the EVOO Class, Defendants
 22 breached their duty to them. Defendants also gained financially from, and as a result of, their
 23 breach.

24 98. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants'
 25 fraudulent omissions. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and
 26 not intentionally deceived by Defendants, they would have acted differently by, without
 27 limitation, not purchasing (or paying less for) Defendants' Mock EVOO Products.

28 99. Defendants had a duty to inform class members at the time of their purchase of

1 that the Mock EVOO Products that the product they were purchasing were not “extra virgin”
 2 quality, were best used sooner, and would degrade to a lower quality or grade over a short time.
 3 Defendants failed to to provide this information to class members. Class members relied to their
 4 detriment on Defendants’ omissions. These omissions were material to the decisions of the class
 5 members to purchase Defendants’ Mock EVOO Products. In making these omissions,
 6 Defendants breached their duty to class members. Defendants also gained financially from, and
 7 as a result of, their breach.

8 100. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions,
 9 Defendants intended to induce Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their
 10 detriment. Specifically, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively induced Plaintiff and those
 11 similarly situated to, without limitation, to purchase their Mock EVOO Products.

12 101. Plaintiff and those similarly situated justifiably and reasonably relied on
 13 Defendants’ omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by the Defendants.

14 102. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ misrepresentations, Plaintiff and
 15 those similarly situated have suffered damages, including, without limitation, the amount they
 16 paid for the Mock EVOO Products.

17 103. Defendants’ conduct as described herein was willful and malicious and was
 18 designed to maximize Defendants’ profits even though Defendants knew that it would cause loss
 19 and harm to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

20 **PLAINTIFF’S SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
 21 **(Unfair, Unlawful and Deceptive Trade Practices,**
 22 **Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et. seq.*)**

On Behalf of Himself and the California Italian Class and the California EVOO Subclass

23 104. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
 24 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

25 105. Within four (4) years preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint, and at
 26 all times mentioned herein, Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in unfair, unlawful
 27 and deceptive trade practices in California by engaging in the unfair, deceptive and unlawful
 28 business practices outlined in this Class Action Complaint. In particular, Defendants have

1 engaged, and continue to engage, in unfair, unlawful and deceptive trade practices by, without
2 limitation, the following:

3 a. deceptively representing to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, the Products
4 were “Imported From Italy,” thereby implying that they were comprised wholly of olives grown
5 and pressed in Italy;

6 b. deceptively representing to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, the Mock EVOO
7 Products were of a certain quality or grade—i.e., extra virgin—at the time of sale and would
8 remain “extra virgin” until the “best by” date;

9 c. failing to adequately inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the
10 Products were not and did not exclusively contain oil from Italian olives;

11 d. failing to adequately inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the
12 Products were not and did not exclusively contain oil that was pressed in Italy;

13 e. failing to adequately inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the
14 Products were merely bottled or packed in Italy;

15 f. failing to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that due to Defendants’
16 defective and inferior bottles, the Mock EVOO Products were not the represented quality or
17 grade—i.e., they were no longer extra virgin olive oil—at the time of sale and/or would not
18 maintain “extra virgin” quality until the “best by” date on the bottle;

19 g. engaging in fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation as described herein;

20 h. violating the CLRA as described herein;

21 i. violating the FAL as described herein;

22 j. violating the California Health and Safety Act §§ 112875, *et. seq.*; and

23 k. violating the Sherman Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Cal. Health & Saf. Code,
24 including, without limitation, sections 110300, 110380, 110385, 110390, 110395, 110398,
25 110400, 110660, 110680, 110760, 110765, and 110770.

26 106. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants’
27 unfair, deceptive and unlawful business practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been
28 adequately informed and not deceived by Defendants, they would have acted differently by not

1 purchasing (or paying less for) Defendants' Products.

2 107. Defendants' acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

3 108. Defendants engaged in these unfair practices to increase their profits.

4 Accordingly, Defendants have engaged in unlawful trade practices, as defined and prohibited by
5 section 17200, *et. seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code.

6 109. The aforementioned practices, which Defendants have used to their significant
7 financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful advantage over
8 Defendants' competitors as well as injury to the general public.

9 110. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as
10 necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendants from
11 Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the unfair and/or deceptive
12 trade practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

13 111. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit
14 Defendants from continuing to engage in the unfair trade practices complained of herein.

15 112. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in part, within four (4) years
16 preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

17 113. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a
18 declaration that the above-described trade practices are unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent, and
19 injunctive relief restraining Defendants from engaging in any of such deceptive, unfair and/or
20 unlawful trade practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendants, unless and until enjoined
21 and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general public
22 and the loss of money and property in that Defendants will continue to violate the laws of
23 California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future
24 violations will require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal
25 redress in order to recover monies paid to Defendants to which Defendants are not entitled.
26 Plaintiff, those similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate
27 remedy at law to ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions Code
28 alleged to have been violated herein.

114. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and Subclasses have suffered and continue to suffer injury in fact and have lost money and/or property as a result of such deceptive, unfair and/or unlawful trade practices and unfair competition in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. Among other things, Plaintiff and the Class and Subclasses lost the amount they paid for the Products.

115. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Defendants have enjoyed, and continue to enjoy, significant financial gain in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

A. On Cause of Action Number 1 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the California Italian Class and the California EVOO Subclass:

1. for restitution and injunctive relief pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780;
2. [Reserved]; and
3. [Reserved].

B. On Causes of Action Numbers 2 and 6 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the California Italian Class and the California EVOO Subclass:

1. for restitution pursuant to, without limitation, the California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et. seq.* and 17500, *et. seq.*; and
2. for injunctive relief pursuant to, without limitation, the California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* and 17500, *et. seq.*

C. On Cause of Action Number 3 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the EVOO Class (including the California EVOO Subclass): an award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial.

D. On Cause of Action Number 4 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the

other members of the California EVOO Subclass: an award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial.

E. On Cause of Action Number 5 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the EVOO Class (including the California EVOO Subclass):

1. an award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial; and
2. an award of punitive damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial.

F. On all causes of action against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff, class members and the general public:

1. for reasonable attorneys' fees according to proof pursuant to, without limitation, the California Legal Remedies Act and California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;
2. for costs of suit incurred; and
3. for such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: May 22, 2014

GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP



Adam J. Gutride, Esq.
Seth A. Safier, Esq.
Marie McCrary, Esq.
Kristen G. Simplicio, Esq.
835 Douglass Street
San Francisco, California 94114

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Exhibit A

EXHIBIT A

I, Scott Koller, declare:

1. I am the Plaintiff in this action. If called upon to testify, I could and would competently testify to the matters contained herein based upon my personal knowledge.

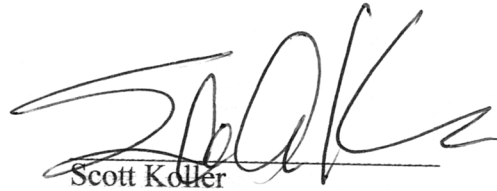
2. I submit this Declaration pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 2215.5 and California Civil Code section 1780(d).

3. As set forth in my complaint, in or around October of 2013, I purchased a bottle of Bertolli extra virgin olive oil in Brentwood, California.

4. I later learned that the bottle of Bertoli olive oil I purchased was not extra virgin. I also later learned that the olive oil was not made from olives grown or pressed in Italy.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 17 day of April, 2014, in Brentwood, California.



Scott Koller